



Rhine Republic Proclaimed; Wiesbaden Is Capital; Allies Ready to Make Concessions to Germany

Navy Against No-Stop NC Flight to U. S.

Craft That Made Oversea Record Declared to Lack Endurance to Bridge Atlantic in Single "Hop"

Daniels Refuses To Discuss Plans

Admiral Taylor Declares U. S. Will Let "Someone Else Do Something"

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The NC-4 will not make a try at spanning the Atlantic Ocean back to the United States in a single hop. The sturdy craft which blazed the air and water trail to England from this country lacks the endurance to return in a non-stop flight over the westward route.

This is the view held by high officials who planned and assisted in executing the successful experiment in transatlantic flight which became a realization when Lieutenant Commander Read arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning.

No less a naval authority than Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the division of construction and repair, and admittedly the originator of the plan to span the Atlantic in a sea-plane, declared to-night the NC-4 is incapable of returning to this country under its own power without refueling.

"The NC-4 could not make it in a single hop," Admiral Taylor declared. "It is a very difficult task to fly westward across the Atlantic at this season, when the winds are against you, and our ship as presently constituted could not do it."

Considers Task Accomplished
While admitting that he knew nothing of the navy's plans for the NC-4 at this time, Admiral Taylor very frankly said he did not think a non-stop flight home was seriously considered by the department. He said the American navy by successfully completing the flight to England had accomplished a great piece of navigation, and he ventured the suggestion that "someone else should try something now."

Secretary Daniels, however, continued to decline to announce how the NC-4 is to be brought back to this country.

"Will the NC-4 fly back to the United States?" he was asked. "I cannot say anything about that yet," the Secretary of the Navy replied.

Has the department given consideration to the possibility of a non-stop flight from England? Mr. Daniels was asked.

"I cannot say anything about that at all now," he replied.

Read Report Received
Commander Read reported to the department to-day on the flight of the NC-4 from Lisbon to Plymouth. The message, which was filed at 10:20 o'clock last night, follows:

NC-4 left Lisbon May 30, 5:29 (1:29 p. m. New York time). Weather normal, except rain squalls. Favoring wind. At 7:05 (3:05 a. m. New York time) leak discovered in port engine. Necessary to land for repairs. Landed Mendocino River 7:21 (3:21 a. m. New York time) and repaired leak. Necessary to wait high tide about 2 hours. Impracticable to make Plymouth same day. Left 1:33 (9:33 a. m. New York time) for Ferrol Harbor, Spain. Changes in course necessary, dodging rain squalls. Otherwise uneventful. Landed 4:47 (12:47 p. m. New York time). Two destroyers arrived to assist.

Under way 6:27 next morning (12:27 a. m. New York time); sighted only two destroyers on account of equally bad and thick weather. Circled over Bristol 11:05 (7:05 a. m. New York time); very thick in vicinity. Frequent rain, head wind across channel. Sighted Plymouth nearly ahead at 1:12 p. m. (9:12 a. m. New York time) and landed 1:28 p. m. (9:28 a. m. New York time). Officially received by Mayor and Admiral Thurstley. Personnel and supplies in excellent condition. Three motors same as installed at Rockaway. Fourth installed at Trepanier.

NC Men Discuss Non-Stop Flight

More Gasoline Capacity Necessary, They Agree; Might Cut Down Crew

PLYMOUTH, England, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—A canvass last night among the members of the crews

Harry Hawker Is Among First to Welcome Read

LONDON, June 1.—One of the first to reach the NC-4's commander when he arrived from Plymouth to-day was Harry G. Hawker, who had attempted to shoot his congratulations as Lieutenant Commander Read was being jostled about on the shoulders of a score of men.

The British aviator, who had wired his congratulations to the crew of the NC-4 at Plymouth, had arrived at the station half an hour before the train came in, as it was twenty minutes late.

Mrs. Ava Astor Becomes Bride Of British Peer

First Wife of the Late John J. Is Married to Lord Ribblesdale in London at St. Mary's Church

LONDON, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—In the column of paid marriage notices in "The Times" this morning is one saying that Mrs. John Astor was married to Lord Ribblesdale Saturday at St. Mary's Church, Branton Square, London.

"The Daily Express," the only newspaper announcing the marriage in its news columns, identifies her as Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, first wife of the late John Jacob Astor of New York.

The only Mrs. John Astor known in New York is Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, who divorced the late John Jacob Astor, some years ago. She is the mother of Vincent Astor, who recently returned from France, where he served during the war in the United States navy as an ensign, and Muriel Astor.

Mrs. Astor has long been known as simply Mrs. John Astor, having dropped the "Jacob" from her name after Colonel Astor's second marriage. Several times since her divorce Mrs. Astor has been reported to be engaged to be married.

Thomas Lister Ribblesdale, fourth baron of that name, was born in 1854 and succeeded to his title in 1876. He was married in 1877 to Charlotte Monckton, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, who died in 1911. Three daughters were born of the issue. Baron Ribblesdale owns a large estate and is a keen sportsman. He has no heir.

200,000 to Strike In Paris To-day

Metal Trades to Walk Out and Subways Are Likely To Be Tied Up

PARIS, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—The Metal Workers' Union in the region of Paris has decided to strike Monday morning because of differences with the employers over the method of applying the new eight-hour law. The "Temps" estimates that the strike will affect more than 200,000 workers.

The secretary of the Subway Employers' Union announced to-day that all the underground lines in Paris will be tied up Tuesday if in the meantime the companies do not grant all the demands of the union.

80 Die, Scores Hurt In Theatre Panic

French Women and Children Trampled as the Movie Cage Catches Fire

VALENCE-SUR-RHONE, June 1.—Fire broke out to-day during the performance in a moving picture house here and a large number of persons were killed or injured.

Early this evening the list of dead had reached eighty, the bodies of fifty-three children and twenty-one women having been found at that hour. One man succumbed to asphyxiation. The injuries of most of those taken from the building by firemen were slight. There were some 100 of these.

Four thousand spectators were in the theatre, and when the fire broke out in the operator's cabinet there was a mad rush for the exits. Many children were thrown down and trampled upon.

When you leave town this summer—

have The Tribune follow you to your vacation home. Phone Beekman 3000, or write to Subscription Dept., New York Tribune, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Ireland United For Separation, Says M. J. Ryan

First of Delegation Sent to Paris Conference to Return, Says Entire Island Is Now Demanding Freedom

Sinn Fein Grows Stronger

New Plans To Be Made Here, He Says, to Help Work Being Done for Irish People

Michael J. Ryan, one of the three delegates sent to Paris by the Friends of Irish Freedom to plead the cause of Ireland before the peace conference, returned yesterday on La Lorraine from Havre. He hurried to his home in Philadelphia, but announced that he would return to New York to-day and perhaps would issue a formal statement telling the experiences of the committee in Paris and in Ireland. He said he also might have something to say about the plans of the mission.

The presence of the three Americans in Ireland moved the British government to charge them with stirring up a situation which, while unpleasant, was dormant. When this was mentioned yesterday Mr. Ryan told of the enormous enthusiasm of their reception in Ireland, and declared that every man, woman and child on the island was determined to have freedom. He addressed thousands of Irishmen from one end of the country to the other, he said, and often great throngs stood by for hours in a heavy rain to hear him.

He described a night ride from Athlone to Galway over roads that were illuminated by great watch fires on the surrounding hills. It seemed, he said, as if the country was on fire.

"I left Paris," he said, "on May 24, a day after I had had an interview with Colonel House. This interview followed the presentation of a letter signed by Mr. Dunne, Mr. Walsh and

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Americans Ask Right to Plead Ireland's Cause

PARIS, June 1.—Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, representing American Irish societies, directed a letter to President Wilson yesterday saying their instructions provide that if regularly chosen representatives of Ireland are not given an opportunity to present Ireland's case to the peace conference they should do so.

"We therefore petition you," the letter said, "to use your good offices to secure for us a hearing before the four great powers, so that we may discharge the duty imposed on us by the Philadelphia convention."

The writers explain that they are desirous of presenting the resolutions of the American convention at Philadelphia, which had representatives present from every state in the American Union.

Bolshevik Fleet Routed in Battle

"Red" Navy Flees After 50-Minute Fight With British Near Kronstadt

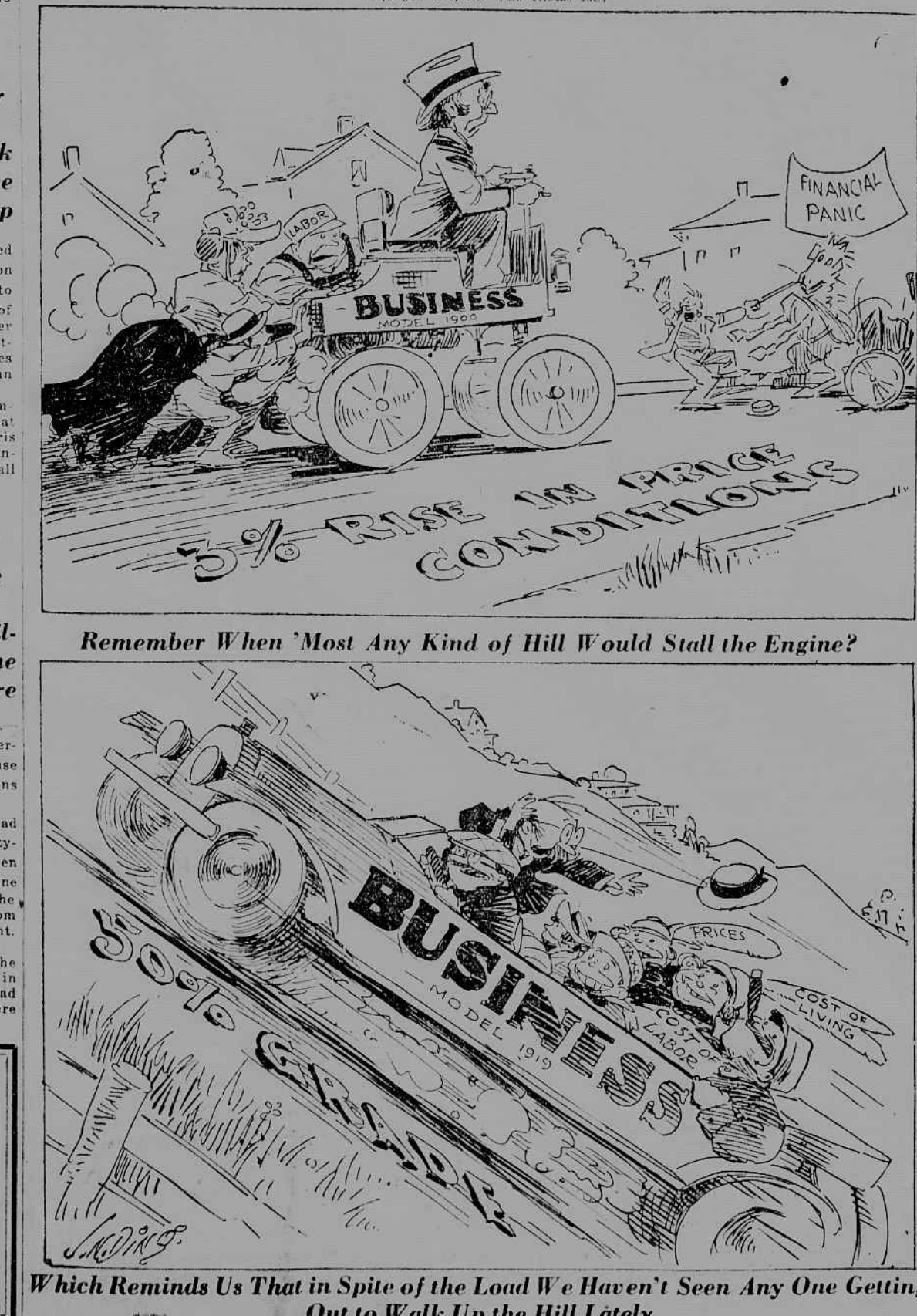
HELSINGFORS, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—A fifty-minute battle occurred yesterday morning between a Bolshevik fleet comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk (23,307 tons) and three other warships which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasnaya Gorka (fifteen miles west of Kronstadt), and seven British warships. The Russians eventually fled to Kronstadt.

Saturday's encounter, which took place in the Gulf of Finland, was the second the British have had recently with Bolshevik naval forces that are trying to harry the Estonian army approaching Petrograd from the west. On May 15 a thirty-five-minute naval fight occurred not far from the locality of the one now reported. It had a similar result, the Bolshevik fleet retiring to Kronstadt. Some of their vessels were reported to have been hit. The British Admiralty stated later that there had been no casualties to the British forces.

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CHEER UP!

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Dr. Dorden Named Provisional Head; Negotiations With Allies Are Opened

Bremen Also Talks Secession

Populace Hails New Rule as an End to the Present Unrest

MAYENCE, June 1.—The Rhine Republic was proclaimed to-day in various Rhine cities. The population welcomed the event with satisfaction and expressed the hope that it would put an end to the painful uncertainty prevailing in the Rhine provinces regarding the Allied nations and Germany.

The new government is headed by Dr. Dorden. It has been installed provisionally at Wiesbaden. Dr. Dorden addressed a message to the different governments and to the peace conference.

[The following dispatch from Berlin was received before the later developments were announced from Mayence.]

BERLIN, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—The threatened declaration of the Rhineland as a republic did not occur as had been announced, but the Frankfurt correspondent of the "Tageblatt" says that the danger is not over. He explains the sub-currents that have long been tending to tear this district from the Empire.

There are two. The first culminated recently in negotiations with the French General Mangin, having been agitated for weeks and months by the serious leaders of the Centrist party, headed by Herr Frobergner, editor of the "Cologne Volks-Zeitung."

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Pan-Germans Visit Ex-Kaiser

AMERONGEN, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—Evident excitement was caused to-day by the arrival of a number of Germans at Amerongen castle. The usual religious service was abandoned, and the former German Emperor walked morning and afternoon in the garden with three other men, discussing in a loud voice some serious subject. The voices of the men were audible fifty yards away, but their voices could not be understood. One of the former Emperor's companions apparently was Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, once German Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

It is reported the delegation represented the All-German party. The full text of the peace terms of the Allies, printed in German, reached the former Emperor to-day.

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

BERLIN, June 1.—The proposal of the Pan-German League that the National and Prussian assemblies invite the ex-Kaiser to return to Germany apparently does not mean that the reactionary elements contemplate asking Wilhelm to ascend the throne.

The Socialist organ, "Vorwaerts," ridicules the movement, suggesting that somebody ask the National Assembly whether it, with Holland's consent, is willing to deliver the Pan-German League to Wilhelm.

Erzberger Preaches New War on Anglo-Saxons

Secret Note for Instruction of Peace Delegates Outlines Plan to Crush Poland, Resume March on Paris and Conquer America in Next 15 Years

Mathias Erzberger, author of the letter quoted by Mr. Moore, is now president of the German Armistice Commission. During the war he was leader of the Centrist party in the Reichstag and formerly he was reported to be head of the German spy system in Switzerland.

By Frederick Moore
New York Tribune Special Cable Service
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PARIS, May 31.—A remarkable letter addressed by Mathias Erzberger to prominent Germans during the latter part of April has come into the possession of American army officials here. The document obviously was meant to be kept secret and had for its purpose the preparation of prominent Germans for the action the German government had decided to take at the peace conference.

Erzberger speaks plainly. He says that having raised up Lithuania and Ukraine, Germany can keep Poland open. He predicts a great German future in ten or fifteen years Germany can resume the march to Paris, bringing France easily into her power. Then will begin the last phase of the struggle, the conquest of the Anglo-Saxon meaning Great Britain and America, and then world dominion, for which, he says, Germany is predestined.

Thinks Position Is Greatly Improved

A summary of the letter follows: "The world political position of Germany has been improved greatly since the armistice went into effect six months ago, as may be traced from the public opinion of our enemies. Now the inevitable is happening. Various elements of the Entente are working for their individual interests at the peace conference and the strength of their union has disappeared.

"England and America, having driven us as competitors from the world's markets, have now no special interest in injuring us further. France, in order to save her position as a great power, is seeking to strengthen herself at our cost, but, nevertheless, strong influential factors are at work in France for the overthrow of the present government. Throughout the entire Entente there is a growing tendency to unite Wilsonian principles with revolutionary socialism, and the result is a protest against further pressure on Germany.

Pacifist Propaganda In All Entente Countries

"We learn from reliable sources that pacifist propaganda will be pushed in every possible way in Entente countries, especially among demobilized soldiers. Indeed, it is even now being done openly in newspapers, pamphlets and speeches. The tendency of the French War Cabinet will be combated; the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France will be criticized and a plebiscite will be proposed as the best solution of the problem.

"It is certain that if the war should be repugnant anti-militarism would play a different rôle in the armies of the Entente nations than before the armistice. The Entente is essentially weakened in fighting strength, advocates having arisen for us in the very heart of our enemies in overpowering force.

"There is no doubt the peace terms will be hard, probably unacceptable. We will not here discuss what the German people will do if the conditions are too severe, but rather will we make a standard whereby we may estimate the possibilities of various policies for the future. For a war which was not won we must pay and suffer. How, and with what? These are the main questions.

"A fortunate turn for us has come in that positive demands for territory

"Big Four" Declared to Believe Enemy Will Reject Pact Unless Modified

French Oppose Foe in League

Wilson Stands for Greater Clemency Than Colleagues

New York Tribune Special Cable Service
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PARIS, June 1.—The Tribune correspondent learns that the entire council of four is willing to make concessions to Germany, President Wilson apparently standing for the greatest and Premier Clemenceau for the least modification of the treaty. The Allied representatives have every reason to doubt that the present German delegation will sign the treaty as it now stands.

M. Clemenceau always has stood for a severe peace. Premier Orlando of Italy primarily is concerned with the Austro-Hungarian treaty. Italy also requires speedy recovery of her vital commercial relations with her Germanic northern neighbors. Lloyd George, who, influenced by political considerations, stood out against concessions when the British press and Parliament were insisting on fulfillment of his election promises of complete reparation, now evidently is considering the outcry of his Liberal and Radical following against the severity of the peace terms.

French Oppose Foe in League

The French are willing to make Danzig a free port, are not inclined to insist on punishment of the ex-Kaiser and are willing that a plebiscite shall be held in Upper Silesia; but they object to taking Germany into the league of nations.

President Wilson is showing no sign of breaking the union of the council of four or of according to the German request for oral discussions. Therefore it is assumed that a compromise will be reached between his views and those of Clemenceau on the concessions to be made.

Concessions Now Considered

Here are the concessions that are being seriously considered:

First, as to Upper Silesia, pressure is being exerted to force an agreement to the German demand for a plebiscite.

Second, as to Danzig, the idea that the city should have a voice in determining its own destiny is gaining.

Third, as to the league of nations, the American delegation desires Germany's immediate inclusion. Though the French are seriously opposed to this, the British and Italians are willing.

Fourth, as to the punishment of the ex-Kaiser, the Americans have reverted to their former position in opposition to a trial.

Fifth, as to reparations, the American financial experts have agreed that Germany is able to pay only \$25,000,000,000, which is the sum the Germans offered to pay, the American delegates again oppose the financial terms of the treaty. Some of the British financial experts have agreed with the Americans that Germany, in spite of the British election promises, cannot pay the full cost of the war. It seems probable, therefore, that the clause regarding reparations will be defined more explicitly, approximating the sum named above, which is all many of the delegates believe they will ever be able to collect.

The negotiations will continue, and it is officially admitted that President Wilson cannot sail for home before June 29, even if no unexpected hitch occurs.

Treaty Unbearable Says Brockdorff

Inability to Fulfil the Terms Is Emphasized in Envoy's Note

WASHINGTON, June 1. Execution of the peace treaty as framed by the Versailles conference is declared to be "more than the German people can bear" by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, in a note to the associated governments outlining the German counter proposals.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, in his note, the text of which was made public to-night by the State Department, further asserts:

"The more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of this treaty the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out."

Text of Note

The text of the note, dated May 29 and addressed to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, was made public by the State Department as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to